

PEACE OR WAR UP TO CARRANZA

(Continued From Page One.)
conference with General Scott, actually have constituted a display of military force directed at the American expedition and designed to impede its operations. He affirms, too, that Carranza has given his support to the press campaign of anti-American agitation in Mexico and cites a published statement by the first chief calling on the Mexican people to be ready for any emergency and intimating that war with the United States was impending.

Embargo From Sea.

The purpose of the United States to withhold all arms and ammunition shipments from Mexico, "as long as this menace continues," is announced. It was learned today that plans have been laid by the navy and treasury departments to aid in stopping such shipments by water while the military patrol of the border will close that route.

Ask 10,000 More Sailors.

Another preparatory step by the navy was the decision of secretary Daniels to ask the senate to add authorization for approximately 10,000 additional enlisted men to the pending naval bill, which as it passed the House provides for an increase of 11,000 over the present strength.

Mr. Daniels explained that the necessity of putting many small ships, usually held in reserve, into commission for service in southern waters, made it imperative that the navy be recruited up promptly. It is possible the authorization for the increase will be suggested in separate measures to avoid delay. Should war come, the personnel of the fleet must be immediately increased, the marine corps and other auxiliary service must be strengthened and an ample reserve of trained men must be prepared.

There was much speculation on all sides tonight as to the probable course of the President should Carranza order an attack on General Pershing's men in the face of the American government's solemn warning.

Occupation Planned.

It was generally believed that the hint contained in Secretary Lansing's note that military occupation of northern Mexico had been considered as an alternate at times when "the situation beyond the border appeared critical" might indicate the plan of action should war now be forced upon the nation.

As a preliminary step to such an occupation and pending the organization of an army of the size such an undertaking would require it was regarded as possible that a general advance from the border to a line paralleling the head of General Pershing's column at Nampulpa might be undertaken. With American forces disposed along such a line, holding important towns and strategic points from the Pacific to the Gulf coasts, there could be fear of serious hostilities along the border.

Any advance of the Mexican forces would be subject to attack from the rear should it move northward of this advanced line.

12,000 With Pershing.

There is no fear here for the safety of General Pershing and his men. The exact disposition of the troops even

the exact number now beyond the border, constitute military secrets. There is reason to believe, however, that between 10,000 and 12,000 regulars are posted at the advance camps or along the line of communication. Relief expeditions are said to have been organized at various border points, ready to dash forward in flank attacks on any large Mexican force which might attempt to assault General Pershing's entrenched camps or cut him off from his border base of supplies.

Taking Care of Calles.

One column with strong artillery support is said to be ready to cover Pulpit Pass, the military highway through the mountains between the states of Chihuahua and Sonora and through which the formidable Sonora garrisons might seek to strike at Pershing's rear detachments.

It was pointed out that in event of a general line across Mexico south of Pulpit Pass that would close that retreat to hostile forces. Another argument advanced in support of the plan of action was that the various railroads could be quickly repaired and made use of to supply the troops, making it possible to shift the entire scene of hostilities on to Mexican soil. Some officials believe that with the prompt repulse of any attack on American forces and the maintenance of a rigid watch over the supplies that enter the country, complete occupation could be carried out with little fighting after the lapse of a few weeks. While roving bands of outlaws would make vigilance essential it was thought organized resistance could be quickly broken up as the advanced columns were reinforced with volunteers and moved slowly southward.

U. S. Army Sees War.

Army officers and high officials would not discuss these suggestions. They admitted privately their belief that war was imminent since Carranza had given every indication of a determination to force an issue at any cost, but were disposed to refrain from making any remarks that might serve further to inflame the minds of the Mexican people.

For the same reason the proposed resolution to put into immediate effect the national guard draft provisions of the new army bill was not presented in Congress. The section of the bill referred contains the statement that the men should be called under the draft "for the duration of the war" unless sooner discharged. Because of this phraseology, and also because adoption of the resolution would be only a matter of a few minutes when needed, leaders in Congress determined to hold it up until events show what is to be expected beyond the border.

Cuts Date With Lansing.

Ambassador-designate Arredondo had arranged to see Secretary Lansing today, but withdrew his request for an appointment after the note had been handed to him. He made no explanation either of the object of his projected call or his reason for canceling it. It is believed, however, that he was anxious to learn the attitude of General Carranza after reading the American note before having any further formal interchanges with American officials.

To U. S. for Safety.

War department officials were somewhat amused tonight at a message from the border saying a Carranza military commander, posted near the line, had sent his son into the United States for safety while he himself prepared to lead his force

against the American army, if war should come. They also noted that other Mexican civilians fleeing to the American side in anticipation of war had been halted for service in the Mexican army.

30,000 GUARDS OFF TO BORDER

(Continued from page one)

General Pershing has been successful in averting a clash with the troops that are drawn across his rear and that cover his flanks notwithstanding the reports that he has continued to send scouting patrols some distance from his line of communication and toward the south beyond Nampulpa. The Mexican troops so far have contented themselves with assuming such strategic positions as to give them some advantage in the event they are ordered to carry out General Pershing's threat to attack General Pershing's "if he moves in any but a northerly direction."

BANDITS THREATENING.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 20.—Army officers here do not regard the quiet prevailing all along the border today as indicative of any improved condition. Reports to indicate that bandits are operating just south of the international line and that new incursions may be expected at any time. Reports brought here by civilians and made to army headquarters by agents, that have been sent into the country south, relate that in all quarters there is manifested a reflection of the belligerent attitude assumed by Carranza and his cabinet.

Good on This Side.

T. R. Beltran Mexican consul general here sent today for publication throughout Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, a proclamation calling on all Mexicans to "maintain a serene and unswerving attitude in order not to complicate the situation." Some anxiety has been felt that an account of the large percentage of Mexicans in many of the border towns, some would participate in a movement to hamper the American military, but army officers have little fear that residents of such towns as Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso and San Antonio would take any such action even in event of war with Mexico.

Millions For Horses.

It was expected that newspapers tomorrow will carry advertisements inserted by the quartermasters' department for bids on horses and mules for which the army must pay at the prevailing market price, more than \$10,000,000. Instructions that were received today announced that the army was in the market for 26,500 cavalry horses, 15,100 artillery horses, 8,000 wheel mules, 1,100 lead mules and 8,000 pack mules.

Silliman Crosses.

Reports believed to be reliable reached here today that J. R. Silliman, American consul at Saltillo was on his way to the border. Accurate information as to the exact number of men Carranza now has under arms on the number he could count on in the event of war is not in the possession of the army and it is regarded as doubtful if any one, even Carranza, knows the exact number.

150,000 De Factors.

Army officers believe it is not improbable however, that he could and would equip 150,000.



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The best estimates obtainable indicate that Carranza's army now is about 100,000, but this estimation has taken into account the recent recruiting of men of all classes, including boys and aged men at some places. In the northern tier of states, the Mexican force, was estimated at approximately 30,000, the greater part of which is in Sonora and Chihuahua within striking distance of General Pershing's column.

Raid Was Costly.

Additional details about the bandit attack on the San Ognacio station were contained in General Man's report to General Funston. Revised figures showed that nine bandits were killed, four wounded and five captured, one of the wounded being included in the list of the captured. The Americans killed six horses, captured an equal number and took 15 rifles. When the outlaws were driven off they abandoned 32 bombs and 45 pounds of dynamite near camp. All of the Mexicans killed were found to have 100 rounds of ammunition in their belts.

Major Beach, commanding troops of the Third cavalry in the vicinity of Fort Ringgold, said in his weekly report that six shots had been fired at members of Troop M Third cavalry, at Roma June 15. The men were fired on by Mexican snipers, while bathing at a detachment of the Third cavalry between Roma and Arroyo del Tigre.

NOGALES CHINESE LEAVE; LOSE ALL

Are Ordered To Leave The
Country And Desert
Stores In Haste

(By Review Leased Wire.)

NOGALES, Ariz., June 20.—Chinese merchants, who transact almost the entire retail business of Nogales, Sonora, were notified today that they must load their entire stocks on freight cars ready for transportation to Magdalena and other Mexican refugee camps tomorrow morning. Delegation of the Chinese appealed to United States Consul Ernest Simplich, who is living on this side, but he said he was unable to advise them, as he had been recalled. It is probable that the Chinese will permit their stocks to be confiscated and demand payment from the Carranza government.

Local bankers financing the shipment of 23 carloads of garbanos, or chick peas worth at present about \$110,000, were greatly relieved tonight when a switch engine in the hands of the Mexicans shunted 18 cars across to this side. The Mexican export duty on garbanos is \$3 per bag and a heavy bonus is said to have been paid to obtain the release of the shipment.

ARMY PLANS TO STRIKE SWIFTLY

(Continued from page 1)

road. Laguna is about 140 miles from Juarez and 50 miles from Chihuahua. By using the Mexico Northwestern to send another column into Chihuahua City General Pershing could speedily control both the Mexican Central and the Mexico Northwestern from Juarez to Chihuahua and be in a position to dominate the situation south of Chihuahua City.

Juarez Unprepared

A trip through Juarez today showed absolutely no attempt there at fortification. There have been numerous reports of trenches dug and defenses thrown up, but these were shown to be groundless. A few rows of stones piled up in fields, irrigation ditches bereft of any flow of water and a heap of dirt here and there apparently gave ground for the rumors.

Military men say they are valueless against the American artillery. The large irrigation ditches through the town could be utilized if the water were cut off. However, they might also make good traps in a cleverly executed flank attack.

American Exodus.

While the situation develops, the exodus of Americans from Chihuahua and Sonora continues. Men making their way to El Paso say that practically only "alienated" Mexicans—Americans who have married Mexican women and raised families—remain in the interior and these will make no attempt to leave.

A BIT OF ADVICE

First—Don't Delay. Second—Don't Experiment.

If you suffer from backache, headaches or dizzy spells; if you rest poorly and are languid in the morning; if the kidney secretions are irregular and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. In such cases the kidneys often need help.

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